



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Tuesday
6 February 1990

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'Highly Placed' Sources: Mandela Release on 16 Feb
MB0502160190 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
5 Feb 90 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela will be out of prison by February 16, highly placed Government sources have said. State President F.W. de Klerk is expected to make an announcement towards the end of the week.

"Mr Mandela might even be home next Monday, February 12," a source said after De Klerk's historic speech in Cape Town on Friday.

But yesterday Mandela's wife, Winnie, said outside Victor Verster prison that there were still "certain obstacles" standing in the way of releasing him.

She told reporters she was "extremely disappointed and sorry I was unable to bring Nelson along with me".

This was due to the obstacles, which she would not name, that still stood in his way.

She said the onus was not on her husband as to when he would be released.

She added that she too had no idea when he would be released, but Mandela was preparing a statement to be released soon. [passage omitted]

Mandela Reportedly Drawing Up De Klerk Reply
MB0602103090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1024 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Cape Town, February 6, SAPA—Mr Nelson Mandela was busy drawing up his reply to Mr F.W. de Klerk's announcements at the opening of Parliament, the jailed ANC [African National Congress] leader's friend and lawyer Mr Dullah Omar confirmed on Tuesday [6 February].

He imagined Mr Mandela would apply for permission to have the document made public.

It is expected that the document will also deal with what Mr Mandela sees as remaining obstacles to the negotiation process.

ANC leaders abroad have indicated that the position of exiles found guilty of "terrorism" could be a problem area.

Mr de Klerk said on Friday that all exiles who had not committed any crimes other than being members of a banned organisation or promoting its aims would be free to return to South Africa [SA] without fear of prosecution.

However such a blanket assurance could not be given to those who had been found guilty of common-law crimes and sabotage.

Similar criteria would be applied to the release of prisoners now in SA's jails.

The ANC maintains that even those of its members who have committed deeds of "terrorism" did so as part of the liberation struggle.

20 Senior UDF Officials To Visit Mandela 9 Feb
MB0602103990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1031 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 6, SAPA—Twenty senior members of the United Democratic Front [UDF] are to be the largest group yet to visit soon-to-be-released ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela at his home in the grounds of Paarl's Victor Verster prison on Friday [9 February].

Announcing the visit, UDF General-Secretary Popo Molefe said discussion with Mr Mandela would centre around State President F.W. de Klerk's speech to Parliament last Friday.

The UDF delegation would ask Mr Mandela about recent talks he had held with government officials.

"We will also brief Mr Mandela on the current situation in South Africa and would of course raise the issue of his release," Mr Molefe said.

More on Mandelas' 4 Feb Paarl Prison Visit
MB0502193190 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1600 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] Mr Nelson Mandela will not accept freedom while the state of emergency exists, according to his wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, who visited him yesterday.

She said after their meeting that obstacles to his release in the near future still remained.

Mrs Mandela, who visited her husband at the Victor Verster Prison, at Paarl, for 5 hours said Mandela's talks with government ministers had not ironed out all conditions for his release.

[Begin video recording] [Unidentified reporter] Is it conceivable that he would accept release under a state of emergency? That a negotiable precondition...

[Winnie Mandela, interrupting] That is out of the question.

[Unidentified reporter] The state of emergency must be lifted before he will cooperate in a release.

[Winnie Mandela] Quite right. [end recording]

Pik Botha on Putting Words in Mandela's Mouth

*MB0602082090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0812 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Cape Town February 6 SAPA—The public should not put too much trust in people who visited the ANC [African National Congress] leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela, and put words in his mouth, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha said Tuesday [6 February].

He briefed the local and international press on issues affecting his portfolio and said it was important to understand that the decision to release Mr. Mandela did not rest with the government alone.

Questioned about further conditions attached to Mr. Mandela's release Mr. Botha said: "President de Klerk has said the release is unconditional and I appeal to you to accept that."

Important parts of the state of emergency had been withdrawn and it was the government's urgent wish to withdraw the rest as soon as possible.

"We wish the ANC will help us now because what is left of it is not aimed at any particular party."

Mr. Walter Sisulu's statement, if it was accurately reported today, was helpful in this regard.

"It means they are prepared to apply discipline [as received]."

He hoped it was a move which would help control demonstrations and crowd movements.

South Africa was going through an uneasy time and the government preferred to phase out the emergency as the need for it diminished.

"If we withdraw all the regulations and we are suddenly faced with an upheaval and disorder and have [to] reintroduce the state of emergency, the perception will be that things have got out of hand in South Africa.

"Then we will pay a far heavier price than testing the water step by step as we are doing," he said.

If the ANC was unhappy about the way political offenders had been defined, it was free to negotiate with the government, Mr. Botha said.

If any ANC exile, such as Mr. Oliver Tambo, Mr. Joe Slovo or any other leader, was uncertain whether he could return, "he can obtain that certainty by approaching any of my missions," the minister said.

Transkei's Holomisa Discusses Mandela Release

*MB0302081490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0300 GMT 3 Jan 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 3 SAPA—It was pointless to release Mr. Mandela into an environment not conducive to the spirit of negotiation.

Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa said this while on a two-week visit to the United States, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

The unbanning of certain organisations and the freeing of political prisoners would help to create an atmosphere in which Mr. Mandela could eventually be released.

However the Lesotho Government described the announcements as very encouraging.

AWB: 'Hell Would Break Loose' If Mandela Released

*MB3101102090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0926 GMT 31 Jan 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 31 SAPA—He was preparing for "a hell of a revolution" the leader of the Afrikaanse Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] said at a meeting in Malvern, Johannesburg on Tuesday [30 January] night.

Addressing a crowd of about 800, Mr. Terreblanche said: "We shall fight until our land is as white as what it was the morning after blood river."

He said if Nelson Mandela was released "all hell would break loose in South Africa," and added that he was placing members of the AWB on an "emergency list."

That would mean the ANC [African National Congress] and the AWB would end up in confrontation.

He further called for the unification of the right, and added that they should march to the Union Building in Pretoria with a message for the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk. He would lead the march.

Members of the press were warned not to print lies, and Mr. Terreblanche ordered a photographer to stop taking pictures of him during the meeting as it was not a "beauty contest."

SOUTH Cites Second Nelson Mandela Paper

*MB0102134990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1349 GMT 1 Feb 90*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 1 SAPA—Details of a document apparently submitted to State President F.W. de Klerk, in which the jailed ANC [African National Congress] leader criticises Mr. de Klerk for his recent statements on reform, were on Thursday [31 January] published by the Cape Town newspaper SOUTH.

The newspaper says that in the document, Mandela makes an important departure from a previous document, first published in SOUTH last week, on the question of "talks about talks".

Last week's document was described by the Ministry of Justice, which is handling all press queries on Mandela, as a "non-paper" dealt with only by relatively low-level officials.

SOUTH says in Thursday story that Mandela calls for the creation of a "proper climate", echoing the view of the ANC that certain pre-conditions must be met before negotiations can begin.

"Mandela begins the document by complimenting Mr de Klerk for freeing the eight political prisoners in October last year.

"He says the conflict and violence in South Africa would never be settled unless the government and the ANC reached agreement.

"The document states that the government had over a period of time consistently insisted that the ANC make a commitment to peace as a precondition for talks."

"He says the conflict and violence in South Africa would never be settled unless the government and the ANC reached agreement.

SOUTH said the document said the government had consistently insisted over a period of time that the ANC make a commitment to peace as a precondition for talks.

"Mandela said he wanted to make it clear to the government that the ANC would never make such a commitment at the insistence of the National Party," SOUTH Reported.

"He said the history of the ANC itself had been such a commitment."

"He continued to examine what De Klerk had been saying about reform in South Africa, and criticised him.

"In the document, he drew attention to De Klerk's inaugural statement where he had stated that the only way to peace was through reconciliation, seeking solutions together and negotiating a new constitutional dispensation.

"Mandela said he believed the cornerstone of the statement was the need for reconciliation. He questioned Mr de Klerk's meetings with homeland leaders, saying there was no need to seek reconciliation with them as they were the government's creation...the large majority of South Africa's population understood reconciliation as between the government and the ANC and other extra-parliamentary organisations. The government could not avoid this issue.

"Mandela said it was at this level that the country was yearning for reconciliation. Experience had shown that the government was only interested in making peace with those who agree with them.

"This did not help but only impeded negotiations.

"In his previous document Mandela had suggested two stages to negotiations. The first would be a meeting between the government and the ANC where preconditions for negotiations would be discussed; the second would be the actual negotiations.

"The ANC, however, had stated the onus would be on the government to create a proper climate for negotiations. He was therefore not in favour of the two stages, Mandela said.

"According to the ANC, the government had decided to eliminate the obstacles to negotiations, the second document stated.

"The climate would be created if apartheid legislation was scrapped, the state of emergency lifted, banned organisations were unbanned, political prisoners were released, exiles were allowed to return and all executions and political trials halted.

"Mandela said in the document that unless the proper climate was created for talks about dismantling apartheid and the measures used to enforce it, the idea of talks was totally unrealistic.

"He reiterated his commitment to the ANC and said the two stage approach had been his own thoughts at the time.

"He said in the document he had always indicated that whatever he did was subject to his organisation—the ANC—and he adopted their stand."

SOUTH said its sources had confirmed that Mr Mandela had handed to second document personally to the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, and minister of constitutional development and planning, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, on the afternoon of December 12 last year.

At this meeting the two ministers informed him about the meeting with De Klerk the following day," said SOUTH.

"The document formed part of his discussions with De Klerk."

Ivorian Foreign Minister Pays 'Secret' Visit
MB0402123490 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR
in English 3 Feb 90 p 3

[By Political Correspondent Peter Fabricius]

[Text] The Foreign Minister of the Ivory Coast, Mr Simeon Ake, has paid a surprise and secret visit to South Africa, sources have disclosed.

Mr Ake met President F.W. de Klerk for an hour on Thursday [1 February] and flew home yesterday morning—deeply impressed with the dramatic announcements Mr de Klerk made at the opening of Parliament, the sources said.

Government sources believe that Mr Ake's visit will play an important role in improving the Republic's standing in Africa.

It is understood that a representative of the Zaire Government is in Cape Town and attended Parliament's opening.

Johannesburg Opens Bus Service to All Races

*MB0502164190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1046 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Excerpt] Johannesburg Feb 5 SAPA—Johannesburg opened its entire municipal bus service to all races on Monday [5 February] morning. [passage omitted]

Minister: End to Group Areas Act Unlikely in 1990

*MB0502120790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1021 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] Cape Town, February 5, SAPA—The Group Areas Act would not be scrapped this year, the minister of planning and provincial affairs, Mr. Hernus Kriel, said Monday [5 February].

Briefing South African and foreign media on his portfolio and expectations for the coming year, he said the released ANC [African National Congress] leader, Mr. Walter Sisulu, had indicated a scrapping of the act was no longer necessary.

There had been significant changes, such as the introduction of the Free Settlement Act, and the opening of business districts which now gave people a choice as to where they wished to live and trade.

Pik Botha on Possible Black State President

*MB0602112290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1113 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Cape Town February 7 SAPA—It made no real difference what colour the future state president was if he headed a constitutional structure approved by the majority of South Africans, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said Tuesday [6 February].

At a briefing of foreign and local press, Mr Botha was asked about his controversial statement some years back that a future state president could be black.

It was clear that any new constitutional order would have to be negotiated and would have to have the support of the majority of South Africans.

"One cannot be more democratic than that," he said.

How that majority approval was achieved was South Africa's affair.

"It is for us to decide. The best means to achieve a result is not a debate to be conducted by other governments or the United Nations."

It was up to the government, the ANC, Inkatha and other parties to negotiate a new constitution.

"As far as I am concerned if a central government emerges, then what does it matter who's heading it as long as all South Africans can identify with it and its structure enjoys the support of the majority of South Africans."

Emphasizes Economic Reconstruction

*MB0602113590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1130 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Cape Town February 6 SAPA—Southern Africa would need to put political divisions aside and develop an economic reconstruction package to sell to the developed nations if there was to be any hope of channeling aid to the subcontinent, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said Tuesday [6 February].

At a press briefing he told foreign and local journalists his government was concerned that the events in Eastern Europe would shift world attention from southern Africa and favour development in the East bloc countries.

"The private sector is more likely to invest in stable multi-party European countries rather than unstable one-party African States," he said.

"We must put our differences aside and put something viable to Europe before 1992." This should be an overall plan for economic reconstruction which would provide for all the projected development with accompanying statistics, demographic analyses and infra-structural needs clearly spelt out for investors.

Criticizes Jesse Jackson's Behavior

*MB0602112490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1120 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 6 SAPA—The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, appealed to the Rev. Jesse Jackson Tuesday [6 February], to decide where he stood in life.

He told a large body of foreign and local journalists this morning that Mr Jackson was one person when speaking privately and to the South African ambassador to Washington and totally a different person when he saw Archbishop Desmond Tutu or the Rev. Allan Boesak.

"This nonsense must stop now," he said.

He said in that retrospect it would have been better if Rev Jackson had come at a more opportune moment.

"Right now we are in the midst of important decisions and we're not always able to handle the fanfare of our American friends."

In response to a question as to whether Mr Jackson's timing of his presence in South Africa could lead to him taking some of the credit for breaking the logjam around the release of the ANC [African National Congress] leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, Mr Botha said:

"There is nothing he can do to make a contribution to his release or the unbanning of the ANC. The government's decision was already taken before his arrival.

"He can come and enjoy the aftermath but certainly not claim credit," Mr Botha said.

Applauds 'New Political Climate'

*MB0302080590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0800 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Text] Vancouver Feb 3 SAPA—Every South African would be a winner in the new political climate, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, told Canadians on television on Friday [2 February] night.

Interviewed live on the late evening CBC [Canadian Broadcasting Corporation]-TV news, Mr Botha said: "Today we've made it possible for all of us to be winners, without anyone losing".

The foreign minister, speaking from South Africa via satellite, also revealed that he and many of his colleagues had been opponents of apartheid, "because we thought it was unjust".

He linked his government's change of direction in part to recent events in Eastern Europe, which proved that "the time was past for obsolete governments".

Now the South African Government had "taken the plunge. We have removed the obstacles to negotiation," Mr Botha said.

Viljoen Notes 'Future' Coalition Government

*MB0602154290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1239 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 6 SAPA—The minister of constitutional development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, predicted today that in 10 years' time South Africa would have "some kind of a coalition of parties," with the National Party [NP] no longer in sole control.

Answering questions at a briefing session for local and foreign journalists, he said he would, however, not rule out that the NP would still have a "meaningful" role.

He acknowledged that the NP had a "tough job ahead" to orientate its supporters to the changes it was bringing about.

The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, had, however, established himself as a man willing to take political risks, not the least of which was the new approach to public protests and demonstrations.

There was an appreciation from National Party supporters for this willingness to take risks.

South Africa's situation had changed fundamentally following recent events in Eastern Europe—which had resulted in communism becoming less of a political threat.

On groups, Dr Viljoen said the government would like to negotiate a position for those who wanted free association (such as an "open" group), but, as this matter was under investigation, he preferred not to elaborate.

Transkei's Holomisa on Homeland 'Reincorporation'

*MB0602154890 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Transkei's military ruler, General Bantu Holomisa, has responded to an announcement by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha concerning a referendum. Botha said earlier today it is too early for Transkei to hold a referendum on reincorporation into South Africa. Holomisa responds it is too early for the South African Government to be involved.

[Begin Holomisa recording] Tell Mr. Fik Botha that it is too early to involve his government at this stage. Likewise, we are not consulted by his government on their program of reform, although some of their actions taken during this process do affect our political situation by virtue of our long association with South Africa. [end recording]

AWB Vows To Show Jesse Jackson 'Not Welcome'

*MB0102135790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1351 GMT 1 Feb 90*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 1 SAPA—The executive council of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] said on Thursday if the South African Government allowed American politician Mr Jesse Jackson to enter the country the AWB would show its displeasure by means of actual actions.

An AWB spokesman said it would make Mr Jackson realise he was not welcome in the country and would involve all whites in its actions, irrespective of whether they were members.

"Jackson must certainly be the best-known Boer-hater of all times," the spokesman said, "and caused the country immeasurable harm".

Because of him boycotts and sanctions were enforced on the country and its image damaged.

The AWB would hold the government responsible for unrest that may flow from the arrival and actions of Mr Jackson.

Parliament Proceedings, Debates Reported

Treurnicht Speaks

*MB0502161990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1254 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] Parliament Feb 5 SAPA—The unbanning of the ANC [African National Congress], PAC [Pan-Africanist

Congress] and SACP [South African Communist Party] was "absolutely outrageous" and the state president should resign, the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said Monday.

Opening his party's attack in the debate in the great hall of Parliament on the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk's opening address of Friday [2 February], he said the voting public had been misled.

Mr de Klerk had not asked for a mandate in last year's general election for the steps we had now announced, and the ANC had tied itself to a strategy of violence before September 6, and up to now.

Dr Treurnicht said it was "really the most revolutionary speech" to which he had listened in 19 years in Parliament.

But it had, strangely enough, made him "more excited than ever before for the struggle".

Whereas the NP [National Party] was saying it was "not obsessed with groups", the CP [Conservative Party] wanted to say "we indeed have such an obsession".

The CP indeed had an obsession with the free continued existence of "our own nation in our own fatherland".

Therefore the party had decided to launch its own "Action One Million" in terms of which, as its next goal, it wanted to canvas at least one million supporters.

A campaign was being launched countrywide in terms of which the CP had decided to mobilise all sections of the nation under the slogan "A Free Nation In Its Own Fatherland."

Dr Treurnicht said he differed from Mr de Klerk's reading of events in Eastern Europe and Africa.

Why did Mr de Klerk refer to "Stalinist Communism" as having died? President Gorbachev said communism was still very much alive.

Russia and "its pawns" would not rest before "you as a white cabinet has been replaced by an ANC or communist-inclined government in South Africa."

An "hour of truth" had arrived for South Africa—and for NP members, he concluded.

Pik Botha Urges Sanctions' Repeal

*MB0602142090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1322 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Parliament February 6 SAPA—The outside world would only harm South Africa and its neighbouring states by prolonging sanctions against the Republic after last week's announcements by the state president, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said Tuesday [6 February].

He said in debate on Mr F.W. de Klerk's address that he wanted to thank the leaders of all parties in Parliament

except the CP [Conservative Party] for the solidarity they had shown on the sanctions issue.

"It's this type of solidarity that South Africa will need—not so much against the outside world but to persuade the outside world that we are indeed entering a new era.

"We hope there will be a fast growing tendency on the part of responsible governments to regard the season of sanctions as being over."

If South Africa was to succeed in its goals of job creation, training and provision of more housing for lower income groups, it would certainly need economic growth and funds.

Mr Botha said in reply to criticisms from CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht that he had never implied that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had become a less fervent communist.

However it had to be asked whether it was reasonably true that Russia was no longer interested in supporting regional armed struggles.

Was it likely that Russia would be so caught up in its economic problems in years to come that it was withdrawing from these conflicts?

If the answer was yes, what did it matter that Gorbachev was a communist.

Mr Botha said he would do all he could to obtain benefits from this situation for South Africa.

Events in Eastern Europe showed very clearly that the one-party, communist system was no longer acceptable to at least 150 million people in that region. This meant only one thing for South and Southern Africa—that communist ideology and the communist economic system had failed.

This must have been a tremendous psychological blow to the ANC [African National Congress], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], and the SACP's [South African Communist Party] Joe Slovo had acknowledged this.

Dr Treurnicht said the government was betraying Afrikaner nationalism.

But the Afrikaans language was an element of Afrikaner nationalism, and he was not aware that the ANC had said it should be abolished.

Another element of nationalism was respect from those overseas, and the state president's announcements had been acclaimed worldwide.

The CP itself was the biggest threat to Afrikaans that he had come across, because it associated the language with racism.

Hendrickse Addresses Parliament

MB0502165990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1346 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] Parliament Feb 5 SAPA—The new period of hope which had dawned in South Africa had vindicated the decision by the Labour Party [LP] to take part in the tricameral parliamentary system, the LP leader, Mr Allan Hendrickse, said on Monday.

Speaking in the debate on the state president's opening of Parliament address, he said the circumstances in and outside of Parliament were ready for negotiations.

"We welcome the open door to the future. This demands that we rid ourselves of misconceptions with regard to one another."

He said President F.W de Klerk should be congratulated for taking important steps towards normalising South African society and pledging to unshackle South Africans from the chains of apartheid.

While the norms for change had been established, the remaining obstacles in the way of transforming society had still to be removed. These were the Separate Amenities Act, the Race Classification Act and the Group Areas Act. "We welcome the intended repeal of the Separate Amenities Act but the other two acts must also be removed and repealed." South Africans had to discover each other so the Race Classification Act was no longer necessary. The artificial creating of groups was also an obstacle to the further transformation of society.

"Groups and cultures do not need laws to protect them."

He said the government's insistence on its "herrenvolk" [superior people] policy of purity had led to the implementation and enforcement of the Group Areas Act which in turn had caused "suffering and evil" in South Africa.

He quoted examples where enforcement of the Group Areas Act had led to injustices and anomalies.

Referring to sanctions, he said he was dismayed at their continued application and calls for the increase in pressure on South Africa. "If, as they claim, this pressure has been successful in bringing about a change in attitude of the government and direction as indicated by the state president, then I believe now is the time for a moratorium (on sanctions)".

He said improvement in the economic situation was essential for the creation of a new society.

"Political transformation cannot take place under poverty and those who advocate sanctions should take stock of the situation and act in the interests they claim to be representing."

Mr Hendrickse said the LP was committed to non-violent change and it regretted that calls were now being

made from some quarters that it be increased and the armed struggle perpetuated.

"We cannot build a new nation on violence...we do however pay tribute to all those who died in the struggle for liberation", he said.

Viljoen Speaks in Debate

MB0502161090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1539 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] Parliament Feb 5 SAPA—The new South Africa the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, was creating would ensure all its citizens a full and equal franchise in an undivided multi-party democracy, the minister of constitutional development and national education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen said Monday.

Speaking in the debate on the presidential opening address he said the government had taken a risk in making its announcements last Friday [2 February]. Outstanding and unresolved problems could now be straightened out through negotiation.

"It would be petty to make further demands in terms of a shopping list. To respond with an all or nothing approach would be fault-finding and cowardly," he said. It would demonstrate that the ANC [African National Congress] was not seriously pursuing negotiation and he challenged the organisation to relinquish violence unequivocally and to make its influence felt in the public domain of peaceful politics.

Dr Viljoen said President de Klerk's government had set itself the task of transforming the country into a new South Africa. "This new South Africa is no mere sweet-sounding rhetoric," he said. "The outlines and essential traits of this initially vague concept are becoming clearer and more sharply defined."

It formed the essence of the vision with which the government was inviting all South Africans to join it in entering the future. "This new South Africa broadens the basis of democracy so as to ensure to all its citizens full and equal franchise and other political rights within an undivided, multi-party democratic state.

"It binds together all its people into one nation composed of a diversity of recognised minorities, with emphasis on nation-building and on common patriotism and loyalty to our nation, but without prejudicing the protection of the rights of minorities against domination."

The new South Africa was committed to the removal of the remainders of discrimination and apartheid and guaranteed all its inhabitants equal rights and opportunities through constitutional protection of human rights and of groups and minorities.

It also sought to identify and extend the common value and ideals uniting its people to form the basis of nationhood, wished to meet the requirements of fairness,

justice and human dignity and to allow freedom of association to take its natural course without statutory prescriptiveness.

"One of the most important shifts in emphasis of the policy of the National Party has been the acceptance of the concept of one nation in an undivided South Africa"

The process of nation-building had been long and often painful and tended to be exclusive before becoming inclusive. First came the growing together of Afrikaans and English-speakers. A sense of national unity among whites only came about after the coming of the Republic.

Only after the 1983 constitution did the South African nation become multi-racial with the inclusion of the coloured and Indian communities.

"Now the final step is to replace the constitution with a new one which in all respects completes the broadening of our nationhood to comprise all South Africans irrespective of race or ethnic origin."

The concept of minority or group protection would have to comply with democratic and non-discriminatory requirements, otherwise it would obviously not pass the test of the negotiation process, Dr Viljoen said.

The recent developments in Eastern Europe made it possible for the government to take bold steps which it could not have contemplated a year ago.

It acknowledged that all forms of communism were not dead but it now had the courage to face it politically and contain communism as an insignificant minority party.

Discussing the fundamental dilemma facing the country he said that both sides had to be seen and understood to act responsibly.

On the one hand was the legitimate claim of all the country's citizens, and in particular its black population, to full voting rights up to the highest level of government and therefore a full share in the government of the country.

"This must be acknowledged and accepted," he said.

"On the other hand there was the justifiable need and demand of minorities, in particular the whites, for constitutional protection against domination and for guarantees of a meaningful share in political decision-making.

"And between these two aspects through peaceful negotiation, by give and take, an acceptable compromise and balance must be achieved by reconciliation."

The problem was compounded by demands for black majority rule in a unitary state and this was unacceptable to the National Party.

It had been repeatedly pointed out, even by the left, that an mere exchange of white minority domination for black majority domination was simply not attainable or acceptable.

"The practical realities of our country demands an effective form of minority protection as a component of the new power-sharing," the minister said.

Education Minister Debates Address

MB0502162390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1555 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] Parliament February 5 SAPA—The National Party [NP] would risk being criticized as acting one-sidedly and prescriptively if it were at this stage to spell out its vision of the political future of South Africa, the minister of education and development aid, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, said on Monday.

He said in debate on the state president's speech that the NP had no problem in putting its point of view together with all others in the political arena.

However it would not be advisable to one-sidedly posit a particular model at this stage.

What could be said was that the NP's vision was of a democratic system in the true sense of the word.

The final structure of such a system was not as important as that all people and all groups in it were satisfied with the end result.

Democracy was described in various ways, but concepts such as universal franchise and majority rule were perhaps only facets of democracy. Neither were a complete description.

"There is no automatic justice or morality in the will of the majority as such," he said.

Oppression by the majority was just as unjustifiable as oppression by a minority.

If democracy worked properly one found that the man in the street had real representation at a higher level, and that his hopes and fears were taken into account when decisions were made.

If any meaningful group felt they were being wronged and that their interests were being ignored, they would act in a revolutionary manner no matter how small they were in comparison to the majority.

Only then would there be peace.

This was why the negotiation process was of such importance. The only way the desired goal could be reached was by building broad consensus, and this could not be achieved through armed struggle.

This basic meeting of minds had to be brought about by dialogue.

Dr van der Merwe also accused CP [Conservative Party] leader Dr Andries Treurnicht of woolly thinking in indiscriminately mixing terms such as perestroika and revolution as if they meant the same thing.

Years ago, communism had been an upcoming ideology, but now it had flowered and was showing the world that it could not work.

Now one no longer needed special legal measures to control it. One could take it by the throat in the normal democratic manner and expose its weakness to the world.

ANC's Mbeki, NP's Con Botha Debate in London

*MB0302145990 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Excerpts] Our political news staff reports that the response to President F.W. de Klerk's opening of Parliament speech, in Cape Town, has been unprecedented.

An overwhelming amount of comment on his speech, most of which is favorable, is still being received from both home and abroad. [passage omitted]

In London, the ANC's [African National Congress] secretary for international relations, Mr Thabo Mbeki, said that, while ANC members jailed for terrorism in South Africa remained in prison, it was unlikely that he would return to the country.

Speaking in a debate with Mr Con Botha, of the National Party [NP], on BBC television, Mr Mbeki said the ANC regarded these members as political prisoners. Mr Botha replied that such misgivings could be laid on the table for discussion and that the government was prepared to meet the ANC in or outside South Africa for this purpose.

Authorities Expel UK Journalists From Country

*MB0602101190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1001 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 6, SAPA—Two British journalists covering the English "rebel" cricket tour have been ordered to leave South Africa, according to a statement by the minister of home affairs, Mr Gene Louw.

They are Mr Paul Weaver, of TODAY, and Mr Gareth Furby, of INDEPENDENT RADIO NEWS.

Mr Louw said Mr Weaver's "emotionally laden and exaggerated" reports were apparently aimed at causing the maximum damage to South Africa and the cricket tour.

"This action makes Mr Weaver unwelcome in South Africa and it was decided to withdraw his work permit and to request him to leave the country immediately."

Mr Louw also referred to Mr Weaver's controversial report on police action at Jan Smuts Airport, written in

the first person, whereas he had "arrived at the scene two hours after the incidents on which he had reported so recklessly."

Mr Louw said Mr Furby had entered South Africa under false pretences "to visit friends"—but was actually reporting on the cricket and other events.

"He is not a sports writer and it is clear that his reporting is focused on causing maximum negative perceptions concerning the tour as well as police actions."

He had entered the country without the necessary work permit and his "distorted reporting is clearly intended to damage South Africa's image."

Mr Furby had also been requested to leave the country immediately.

The visa control exemptions enjoyed by both men as British citizens to visit South Africa for business and holiday purposes were also being withdrawn.

Mr Louw said the Department of Home Affairs and he had gone out of their way to be as reasonable and accommodating as possible with regard to the admission of reporters wishing to cover recent political developments and the course of the British "rebel" cricket tour of South Africa.

"This is illustrated best by the fact that of the 48 reporters who had applied for temporary work permits to visit South Africa in order to cover the British cricket tour, not a single application has been refused," Mr Louw said.

This was done in a spirit of cordial cooperation in order not to place any obstacles in the way of journalism.

"Unfortunately, various incidents and irregularities in which foreign journalists or TV cameramen were involved recently have come to the attention of my department.

"These incidents are being monitored carefully and journalists and cameramen who occupy themselves with serious irregularities can hardly expect to continue to enjoy South Africa's hospitality."

Botha Apologizes for British Embassy Attack

*MB0502194190 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1109 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has apologized to the British Government for, what he termed, a cowardly attack on its Pretoria embassy.

In a statement, he said he had asked the British Embassy to convey his apologies to its government. He gave an assurance that the South African Police would do everything in their power to protect the rights and privileges of the embassy and to prevent a repetition of such acts in future.

He said that any action which infringed the inviolability of an embassy would be dealt with by the police in terms of the Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act of 1989.

Mr Botha said that, under this act, offenders faced severe penalties.

ANC's Walter Sisulu Arrives in Country 6 Feb

*MB0602083090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0821 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 6, SAPA—A top-level internal ANC [African National Congress] delegation led by Mr. Walter Sisulu arrived at Jan Smuts Airport on Tuesday [6 February] to a large welcome by the media and supporters after a trip to various African and European countries.

The delegation entered the arrivals hall about an hour after their flight arrived from Frankfurt.

None of the delegation spoke to the press at the airport and a media conference is to be held later.

Says Armed Struggle To Continue

*MB0602103790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1034 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 6 SAPA—Internal ANC [African National Congress] head Walter Sisulu on Tuesday [6 February] told journalists that while he and his organisation welcomed the lifting of bans on the ANC, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and SACP [South African Communist Party], as well as a suspension of the death sentence, there were still many issues that had not been addressed in President F.W. de Klerk's speech to Parliament on Friday.

Speaking on behalf of an ANC delegation which returned to Johannesburg from Europe, Mr Sisulu said the ANC struggle—diplomatic, legal and armed—would continue.

He said the ANC was disappointed that Mr de Klerk had not announced the immediate release of Nelson Mandela "which would have gone a long way to ease the way for negotiations".

So far there was no official comment from the ANC on Mr de Klerk's reform initiatives announced on Friday, but the organisation's national executive would issue a statement on the subject from Lusaka soon, reporters were told.

"We consider it (De Klerk's speech) was a progressive step. Unfortunately there were some half measures. We welcome the lifting of the bans of the ANC, PAC SACP and other organisations.

"...We observed shortcomings...and see no reason why Nelson Mandela was not released to add to the weight of the decision," Mr Sisulu said of the speech.

He added the organisation was not prepared to accept the president's reasons for the state of emergency not being lifted and also why troops were not withdrawn from the townships.

"As far as the ANC is concerned things will remain as they are for the time being. The national executive will issue a statement from Lusaka very soon."

He said he was not sure what was meant by Mr de Klerk leaving out the position of the exiles and the ANC definitely wanted clarification on that.

Following the unbanning, the ANC would open offices in Johannesburg and the rest of South Africa "when the time is right" he said, but did not say when that would be.

Mr Sisulu said the ANC's armed struggle would continue as it was part of armed conflict "from both sides".

Questioned about rumours of a rift between the ANC and SACP he said: "The alliance of the ANC and SACP dates to many years ago and it will continue."

At this stage there was "no question of direct discussion with the government".

"We will find a way to find out what we have to know."

He said there were certain items that had to be clarified and steps taken before negotiations would begin.

President De Klerk had only selected a "few items" of the pre-requisites laid down for a climate conducive to negotiations.

The group arrived to a barrage of media personnel at the airport and were ushered through a guard of honour formed by anti-apartheid leaders and supporters.

There was a larger group of supporters dancing and singing welcome outside the arrivals hall, as well as a large police presence, as the delegation got into the seven car motorcade that took them to a nearby hotel for the press conference.

Tuesday was one of the few occasions since last Friday's presidential speech for supporters to wear ANC colours and T-shirts.

One of the welcoming committee sported an ANC T-shirt with the premature slogan "welcome Nelson Mandela" above a picture of the jailed leader.

Another ANC T-shirt wearer had a construction worker's hard hat with the initials MK, the accepted abbreviation for the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], on the side.

The press conference was kept brief due to the obvious fatigue of the delegation whose trip took it to ANC headquarters in Lusaka, Tanzania, Norway and Sweden.

In Sweden the group met ANC President General Oliver Tambo who is there recovering from a stroke.

Mr Sisulu said Mr Tambo's health was good.

"His state of health was an inspiration. He is bright and quick and expressed satisfaction at the way things were going," Mr Sisulu said.

Organizations Consider Merging With ANC

MB0502221890 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
5 Feb 90 p 1

[By Political Report Esmare van der Merwe]

[Text] Several extra-parliamentary organisations are considering disbanding and merging with the African National Congress [ANC] in the wake of its unbanning last week.

Extra-parliamentary sources said yesterday that the issue of disbanding in order to officially join ANC ranks was being hotly discussed at grassroots and leadership levels.

Many organisations which sprung up to take the place of others that had been restricted would either amalgamate with their predecessors or disband completely to merge with the ANC, they said.

Others subscribing to the Freedom Charter would, however, not dissolve because of the specific constituencies. These included women's organisations, trade unions and youth organisations.

On the other hand, the sources said, existing women's organisations could join the ANC Women's League while youth bodies could become part of the ANC Youth League.

Two of the oldest and most prominent organisations in the liberation movement considering disbanding are the Transvaal and Natal Indian congresses.

Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) president Mr Cassim Saloojee said it was "very likely" that the organisation—formed in the early 1900s and officially part of the Congress alliance of the early Fifties—would now disband.

"The TIC has always accepted the leadership of the ANC in the liberation movement. Our vision is based on a non-racial democratic society. There seems to be very little reason for ethnic groups to continue."

Another source said that although "it is early days", many organisations in the Mass Democratic Movement were considering their future role.

"We have to make sure that we will not lose members in the process of transformation; we have to take our communities or specific constituencies with us. The decision is mainly an organisational one."

He said one possibility was to convert local structures into ANC offices and branches.

Other organisations which are debating the issue are the United Democratic Front [UDF], an umbrella organisation formed in 1983, and the South African Youth Congress (SAYCO).

UDF general secretary Mr Popo Molefe said the UDF would take a decision on whether to join the ANC at a national council meeting from April 6 to 9.

SAYCO general secretary Mr Rapu Malekena announced at the weekend that the organisation would disband to merge with the ANC, which was leading the "revolution".

The Pan-Africanist Movement, which has claimed it is not a shadow organisation for the Pan-Africanist Congress (also unbanned on Friday), would probably also disappear. The two organisations jointly addressed a press conference on Friday.

The question of a realignment of extra-parliamentary forces is but one of many which will become crucial in the weeks to come.

The National Party Government—revelling in the international and local praise still pouring in after President de Klerk's dramatic speech—has placed the ball squarely in the court of the black majority.

Government opponents will have to address many issues.

One is the return of thousands of exiles, estimated at up to 50,000, and the creation of official structures.

Another is the inevitable power struggles between hardliners and moderates, aggressive young leaders and the old guard, supporters of communism and those in favour of a mixed economy.

The ANC and internal organisations have already indicated that President de Klerk has not gone far enough for exiles to return or the armed struggle to be abolished.

Some activists disagreed with Mr de Klerk's view that all people were now free to take part in negotiations.

Many restrictive laws still existed, people could still be charged with terrorism, and exiles could not return as they had not been offered immunity from arrest, they said.

ANC foreign affairs spokesman Mr Thabo Mbeki said the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners remained an obstacle to the suspension of violence.

ANC spokesman Mr Pallo Jordan said in Lusaka at the weekend that the organisation would not shift its headquarters to South Africa nor abandon its military campaign.

LP Invited To Join 'Broad Front'

*MB0602070390 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Former ANC [African National Congress] Secretary General Walter Sisulu has invited Labor Party [LP] leader Allan Hendrickse to be part of a broad front against apartheid. Patrick Cull reports.

[Cull] In a letter referred to by Mr Hendrickse in Parliament, Mr Sisulu points to the need for a broad, united front against apartheid. Mr Sisulu says the most important need at this stage is for a broad, united front, as this will be the shortest route to end apartheid. He expressed the hope that the LP would be part of this front.

Reacting to the letter, which is dated 18 January, Mr Hendrickse supported the idea of a front. He added that the LP differed from the ANC only in strategy, though their goals were the same. He expressed his willingness to join such a front.

Nzo Denies ANC Ready To Return Before Members

*MB0502203090 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[From the "Network" program]

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] Secretary General Alfred Nzo says his organization is not prepared to return to South Africa before all its members are allowed to return.

Nzo told a news conference after an ANC meeting in Sweden that the only positive aspect to President de Klerk's 2 February address is the lifting of the ban on the ANC and the South African Communist Party.

He said all other matters were only slightly mentioned, including detention without trial, which remained.

Begins 'Ordered Restructuring' Task

*MB0602064590 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] leaders will only decide on a response to the lifting of the ban on the organization after further talks with leaders in South Africa.

This was disclosed after talks at the weekend between senior ANC leaders in Stockholm, where they discussed the reforms announced by the state president on Friday (2 Feb). Delegates said that a final decision would be taken at a plenary meeting of the ANC's national executive committee.

The ANC secretary general, Mr Alfred Nzo, said that the task of bringing about a disciplined and ordered restructuring of the organization had begun.

De Klerk Warns ANC on Reaction to Violent Image

*MB0402174990 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 4 Feb 90*

[Text] The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, says that, if organizations such as the ANC [African National Congress] continue to advocate violence, the world will turn against them.

President de Klerk told our political news staff in an interview that the initiatives announced in his speech at the opening of Parliament had removed these organizations' grounds for using violence. He said the government would not allow the negotiation process to be undermined by violence. He said he had great understanding for fears that might arise as a result of his speech, because renewal always brought uncertainty.

Mr de Klerk wished to give the assurance that any changes in the direction of a new constitutional dispensation would be put to the vote first.

President de Klerk said the risks accompanying the new initiatives had to be accepted, because South Africa's situation did not offer any solutions without risks.

In reply to a question whether South Africa was following the same path as the former Rhodesia, Mr de Klerk said Rhodesia had waited too long before embarking on constructive negotiation. South Africa had to avoid making the same mistake. He emphasized that negotiation did not mean surrender.

Police Urge ANC To Surrender Arms, Explosives

*MB0502231590 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
5 Feb 90 p 1*

[By Craig Kotze]

[Text] Police have urged all members of the ANC's [African National Congress] armed wing inside South Africa [SA] to hand over their weapons and explosives—but warned that perpetrators of terrorism and other crimes would be hunted down relentlessly.

President F.W. de Klerk on Friday unbanned the ANC, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and the SA Communist Party. The unbanning of the ANC includes members of its armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation].

Brigadier Leon Mellet, press secretary to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said members of Umkhonto we Sizwe inside the country could hand over their weapons to police, or contact police anonymously and say where the weapons could be found.

"But we must stress—the SAP [South African Police] will not cease its vigilance in combating terror and other crimes. Everyone will have to accept that we will hunt down relentlessly all perpetrators of violence and terrorism," Brigadier Mellet said.

Police would continue to investigate crimes already committed, such as murders, explosions and acts of terror.

SACP's Slovo Arrives in Sweden for ANC Talks

MB0302144390 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Text] Secretary of the now unbanned South African Communist Party, Joe Slovo, has arrived in Sweden from Moscow.

He and ANC [African National Congress] Secretary General Alfred Nzo are to have talks about strategy with Walter Sisulu and his delegation, who are in Stockholm to see ailing ANC leader Oliver Tambo.

Slovo says: We are not yet in the promised land, but we are getting closer.

Time Needed To Evaluate Speech

MB0402103090 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0900 GMT 4 Feb 90

[Text] The secretary general of the South African Communist Party, Mr Joe Slovo, says that it will take a long time to evaluate the measures announced by State President F.W. de Klerk at the opening of Parliament in Cape Town on Friday [2 February].

Mr Slovo, who is also a member of the ANC [African National Congress] leadership, was speaking in Stockholm, Sweden, where several freed leaders of the ANC, including Mr Walter Sisulu, were on a visit.

Mr Sisulu and his party return to South Africa tomorrow.

Denies Reasons To Abandon Struggle

MB0502202690 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 5 Feb 90

[From the "Network" program]

[Text] Joe Slovo, leader of the South African Communist Party [SACP], said there is no reason to abandon any of its internal or external, armed or unarmed pressure.

He said neither the ANC [African National Congress] nor the SACP had any plans to transfer their headquarters from Lusaka to South Africa.

Mr Slovo said the communist leaders in exile will probably return to South Africa, but who and when remains part of a joint agreement. He explained several things still have to be clarified.

Mr Slovo admitted that, as he put it, there is a new situation in South Africa that must be considered.

'Contrasts' Emerge on 2, 3 Feb ANC Statements

MB0302141490 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] says it's not going to halt its military campaign in South Africa.

In a statement released in Lusaka it also said it will not be returning its headquarters from exile in Zambia in the near future.

The statement contrasts with the statement released by the ANC yesterday, which welcomed its new legal status. ANC Information Chief Palo Jordan says the end of the armed struggle will have to be negotiated.

ANC's Kathrada Discusses Group's Unbanning

MB0302125690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1050 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Text] Gaborone Feb 3 SAPA—Mr Ahmed Kathrada, an ANC [African National Congress] leader who spent 26 years in jail for his political convictions, has said whilst the unbanning of his organisation is significant move, it has been compromised by the South African [SA] Government's failure to meet the rest of the conditions set out in the Harare declaration, the BOTSWANA PRESS AGENCY reports.

Mr Kathrada told a press conference at the studios of Radio Botswana on Friday [2 February] the other conditions spelled out in the OAU document but still in place are the state of emergency, the presence of the SA Defence Force in the townships, the status of political prisoners who will remain in jail and sustenance [as received] of the security laws.

He said it was still too soon to determine the implications of President F.W. de Klerk's statement and that the ANC executive would have to meet to soon on the matter. [sentence as received]

Mr Kathrada said there were a lot of things which would have to be explained, such as why only prisoners who participated in the activities of the unbanned organisations will be released and political trials for only such people will be scrapped while the so-called terrorists are left in the cold.

He said while it had been announced that all exiles could return home, it had not been clarified as to what type of exiles could be arrested under the security laws which permit detention for six months.

He however said the unbanning of the ANC amounted to recognition by the National Party that the ANC is a powerful organisation and that there could be no solution to the South African problem without the participation of the ANC.

Mr Kathrada explained that the struggle would have to continue adding that there could be no unilateral ceasefire because the ANC in the first place wage the armed

struggle in reaction to violence emanating from the South African Government.

He said the redistribution of land was inevitable considering that 87 per cent of the land is held by 6 million whites.

"The question is how it should be done," he said.

He said South Africa belonged to all who inhabited it irrespective of race and that the whites had no other home than South Africa.

He said whilst there was need for the equitable redistribution of land, it had to be recognised that the Whites could not be driven to the sea since they were part and parcel of South Africa.

ANC Pamphlet Warns of Reform 'Tricks'

*MB0202182290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1646 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 2 SAPA—Reeling under the pressure of economic sanctions and struggles at home, President F.W. de Klerk had been forced to start speaking about reforms and peaceful settlement, a pamphlet issued by the ANC [African National Congress] underground in Soweto said.

The pamphlet was distributed to commuters on Wanderers Street Johannesburg on Friday.

"We in the ANC are fully aware that these talks about reforms and peace are nothing else but tricks aimed at buying more time for white domination.

"Faced with such shrewd tactics of the National Party, we need to be very vigilant and to intensify our struggles.

"We must deepen the crises in the bantustans. Already cracks are showing. We must destroy the bantustans by mobilising and solidifying democratic village organisations.

"In this task, we need to work closely with CONTRALESA [Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa], an organisation of brave traditional leaders.

"We had the coming together of anti-apartheid organisations in CDF [expansion unknown]. The next challenge facing us is to translate the resolutions of the CDF into concrete actions.

"All anti-apartheid organisations must actively challenge the enemy.

"The armed struggle remains a principal tactic of our organisation, the ANC. Conditions that made us embark on armed struggle still exist.

"We therefore call upon the youth of our country, the cutting edge of our struggle, to seek out Umkhonto we Sizwe [ANC military wing (MK)].

"They must join the MK underground in larger numbers so as to speedily overthrow apartheid and bring about a new social and economic order."

Black Consciousness Group Cautions on Unbannings

*MB0202180990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1708 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Harare Feb 2 SAPA—The Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA) on Friday cautioned South Africans and the international community against being lulled into complacency by State President F.W. de Klerk's unbanning of exiled movement, reports Zimbabwe's national news agency, ZIANA.

A statement issued in Harare by the organisation said Mr de Klerk had made it clear in his speech negotiations were to be within limits which would protect white privileges.

This was shown by his reference to "minority group rights".

This meant Pretoria would retain the Land Act as well as the Population Registration and Group Areas Acts, which were the pillars of apartheid, it said.

"The oppressed and exploited black people of Azania need to watch closely the developments around this process. Arrangements made under it could make our dispossession and impoverishment permanent.

"The Azanian people and their friends in the international community should avoid complacency at all costs, because the pronouncements of De Klerk do not amount to liberation.

"We should still organise and work hard to overthrow the yoke of racial oppression and exploitation in Azania," the BCMA said.

Further Reaction to De Klerk Speech Reported

*MB0202183590 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Well, the big day came! President de Klerk has made his big speech at the opening of Parliament, in Cape Town. There was feverish expectation that he would announce big changes.

In the past, there have been many disappointments, but this morning President de Klerk delivered. He announced the lifting of the bans on nationalist and anti-apartheid organizations, the freeing of political prisoners, the lifting of emergency censorship, and a moratorium on judicial hangings. But, the key was the unbanning measure. [passage omitted]

But, whenever the South African Government has announced changes in the past, they have been laughed out [words indistinct] by Soweto community leader Dr Motlana as too little and too late. On the line to Soweto, Robin White asked him what he thought reaction in the townships will be to President de Klerk's announcement today:

[Motlana] "One should concede that for once, a National Party leader has made fundamental changes to the way we are governed, that he has gone a long way toward setting the necessary preconditions for negotiations about our future. We are pleased that Mr Mandela is to be released as soon as possible. We understand the concerns of the state president when he says his safety must be guaranteed. There are wild white men around on the loose who are doing great damage to our black people.

"We are, however, a little disappointed that he didn't go far enough and mention the return of exiles. Clearly, that is something that would be attended to a little later, but, more importantly, we look forward to a commitment by the government to one-man, one-vote in a united South Africa. We understand the concern of the white minority, but we do hope that they will at last move away from their obsession with the need to protect group rights." [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Well, President de Klerk will probably now be looking a little nervously over his shoulder for a backlash from far right wing whites in South Africa, and particularly for reaction from the Conservative Party, the biggest white opposition party which has been making inroads into the National Party's majority at recent elections.

On the line to Cape Town, Elizabeth Ohene asked Conservative Party spokesman Chris van der Merwe what he made of the president's measures:

[Van der Merwe] "The first reaction is that it is a very revolutionary speech and that he has no mandate for the measures which he has announced.

"He had the opportunity only a few months ago, when we had a general election, to inform the voters of his plan, which he didn't do. He didn't give a hint of going to do this, and today he announces that he is abolishing, not abolishing, today he is legalizing the Communist Party, the African National Congress, the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and other organizations. He has no mandate for that, we say, and we have issued a challenge to President de Klerk to immediately hold a general election, to go back to the white electoral to test his proposals with the white electorate.

[Ohene] "Mr Van der Merwe, the state president will probably tell you that he is speaking for all the people of South Africa and not just for the white people.

[Van der Merwe] "But, he can't rationalize himself out of a tight corner. We also have democracy in this

country. He has only been elected, he has only been elected by the white people. The white people have put him in that position. They have put a position of trust in him. They believed him a few months ago. He has now deceived them. He has let them down completely, and he will have to take what is coming now.

"We are going to mobilize white support as wide and as strongly as we can to throw him out of power and replace him with somebody that you can trust and that you can respect.

[Ohene] "And if he refuses to call a general election, what are you going to do? Are you going to go out on the streets and demonstrate?

[Van der Merwe] "Well, it may be part of it, although that is not the type of action we have in mind. We will certainly mobilize white support in every possible sphere of white life. We will tell them the implications of Mr de Klerk's announcement which, in fact, boils down to two things: It simply means that we are now going to replace white domination by black domination, and that is bad, that is wrong.

[Ohene] "Mr Van der Merwe, you have not yet had a chance to speak to the white people to find out how they react to this. How can you be sure that they agree with the point of view you are now sounding?

[Van der Merwe] "I am a white man myself. I have already spoken to all my colleagues here, over 40 of them. We have had a number of telephone calls. I know what the feeling of the white people is.

"What is going to happen now with Mr de Klerk's new model is that the ANC and the communists will pour into South Africa, the Communist Party can now legally open an office here in [words indistinct] in Cape Town, or in Pretoria, or Johannesburg, and they can pursue their end here legally. Now, what rubbish is that?"

[Announcer] Meanwhile, most of the leaders of the African National Congress are currently in Sweden visiting ailing ANC President Oliver Tambo. They have been discussing the ANC future strategies and how they stand in the light of this morning's announcements. They have held a press conference in Stockholm about it all.

Here is Ruth Sowerby:

[Sowerby] "Present at the press conference were veteran ANC leader Walter Sisulu, recently released from 26 years in prison, and spokesman Thabo Mbeki, who read out the organization's formal reaction to President de Klerk's announcement. [passage omitted]

"Walter Sisulu then responded to a barrage of questions from journalists. How did he feel personally about the promised release of Nelson Mandela?

[Sisulu] "We welcome the decision to release Mr Mandela, but we would like to see him out now.

[Sowerby] "And would the ANC now abandon the armed struggle? On this, Mr Sisulu was rather enigmatic. [Sisulu] "That is a different issue, and that will have to be discussed on its own merit.

[Sowerby] "Was Mr de Klerk a man Mr Sisulu felt he could talk to?

[Sisulu] "Well, he has shown that he can be spoken to. Mr Mandela has spoken to the man. He has sized him up and... [changes thought] after all, I am judging him from what it has been in the past and I think, comparatively, he is a better man.

[Sowerby] "Mr Sisulu was then asked what he personally would be doing now.

[Sisulu] "Continue with the struggle as I have been doing. Various plans are there for rallies and other things, mobilizing the people as it were.

[Sowerby] "And would discussions start immediately with the government?

[Sisulu] "No, no. This is merely a preliminary to the question of negotiations. We want the ending of apartheid in South Africa. We want the regime to be committed to that. That is what we are aiming at.

[Sowerby] "So, what did he think President de Klerk had to do before substantive talks with the ANC could get under way.

[Sisulu] "Well, I haven't heard, for instance, what his attitude is to the return of the political exiles. That has to happen. The removal of the military forces in the townships has got to be done. There are quite a number of things that require to be done. The constituent assembly is a central point in our demands. Then we shall know that we are talking about the ending of apartheid.

[Sowerby] "But, did he believe that President de Klerk is committed to the ending of apartheid?

[Sisulu] "Well, I don't know yet. I don't know yet. So, I can't say that he is committed. I am saying he has made a progressive beginning and, on the basis of that, I am hopeful that they will go further." [passage omitted]

Afrikaner: 'Struggle Will Continue'

*MB0202213390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1827 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 2 SAPA—The table was set for negotiations with the ANC [African National Congress] and other black power movements to hand over power in South Africa to a black government, the leader of the Afrikanervolkswag [Afrikaner National Guard], Prof C.W.H. (Carel) Boshoff, said on Friday night.

He said in a statement following President F.W. de Klerk's speech in Parliament that until now, no formula had been found for "a new constitution with voting rights for all" which complied with the pre-condition of "non-domination".

"Such statements are misleading and still avoid the real point aimed at by the ANC and other black power

movements. Their goal is simply and directly described: as a black majority they demand a handover of power and the government.

"As long as this does not happen, they will not only not negotiate but will also not do away with violence as a means of extortion."

Prof Boshoff said that was why lifting the restrictions on various organisations did not have any meaning for a constitutional future. The goal, he said, remained the same whether they were banned or unbanned.

It was also the logical consequence of the NP's [National Party] policy of indivisibility of the country and common citizenship, the 1983 constitution, the process of "so-called reform" and the manifesto of human rights.

"Quite rightly emphasis has been placed in the manifesto on minority rights because no manifesto in any unitary state can provide guarantees for group rights. The majority who determine the constitution also determine the minority rights which will be allowed, but will attach no value to the claims of human rights.

"The rights of people can only be ensured in their own country by their own authorities."

Prof Boshoff said the conclusion one came to was that there was a new dispensation in the making in which the free Afrikaner who wanted to maintain (bewaar) his identity and distinctiveness as a nation would not be part of.

"If other people are willing to give up their existence for such a future, the free Afrikaner definitely does not intend to do so. The Afrikaner can be satisfied only with freedom in his own fatherland. For that the struggle will continue."

Boer Party Leader Reacts to Speech

*MB0202214490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1737 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 2 SAPA—The leader of the Boerestaat Party, Mr Robert Van Tonder, says if in promising a universal franchise, President F.W. de Klerk meant a common voters roll, it would mean a black majority government and the political influence of the five million whites would be destroyed.

He said in a statement reacting to the state president's speech in Parliament on Friday that this could lead to an underground "ossewa brandwag [ox-wagon advance guard] situation" such as in the last world war, as well as the possibility of civil war.

The "manifesto of human rights" was the second most important point.

"If this is meant as a guarantee for the continued existence of people and groups, it is not worth the paper

on which it will be written. The majority of voters will have to guarantee and maintain the manifesto, and the majority will be blacks.

"Africa has shown that black (nations) do not tolerate democracy but only one-party dictatorships."

Mr van Tonder said the Boerstaat Party—which advocates a separate "boer" state—welcomed the prospect of negotiation around a table and had already, on November 9, given notice to the president that the party and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] would take their seats at the table as representatives of the Boerevolk (Boer people) to claim the rightful land (the old Boer republics) of the Boer people.

"We will not talk on behalf of the Afrikaner or the whites, but on behalf of the Boer people."

De Beer Notes 'Mistrust'

MB0502154490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1455 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] Parliament Feb 5 SAPA—It was in the interests of the National Party [NP] and of South Africa that the NP issue a declaration of intent on political rights, the DP's [Democratic Party] parliamentary leader, Dr Zach de Beer, said on Monday. He said in debate on the state president's speech that this declaration need not reveal every detail of the NP's policy and certainly not their negotiating plan.

But mistrust remained after Friday's [2 February] speech by the state president, and people in extra-parliamentary movements were looking for further reassurance.

For the NP to have a reasonable chance in the negotiating process, they had to spell out their broad aims.

"Without this, they will be seen as untrustworthy negotiating partners, and that is something none of us want."

Dr de Beer said there was some confusion over the NP's attitude on the vital matter of political rights.

"They have to realise that for so long as they hedge and dodge and pussy-foot around the issue of political rights, they will not be trusted as they wish to be.

"As long as their agenda remains hidden, they will find it very difficult, if not impossible, to get people to trust them."

Even though Friday's speech was an important one, everyone and no one more than the state president himself, knew that what was announced in it formed only a part of the whole programme that had to be carried out before SA could attain lasting peace and prosperity.

Amid all the euphoria of the present, it should be remembered how far the country was still from the ideal

of a non-racial democracy. The DP congratulated the state president for his speech.

It had created more hope for South Africa than had existed in 40 years.

"Since I first came to parliament 37 years ago, I have witnessed the rise and development of apartheid, and then its failure and decline. "I hope I have now seen the beginning of its end."

The DP had pleaded for many years for the unbanning of organisations, the release of prisoners, the termination of the state of emergency and the negotiation of a new constitution. "We naturally rejoice that our arguments have gained recognition, and that these things have happened or are proposed. We look forward intensely to playing our part in the many delicate and difficult processes which lie ahead."

ANC's Mbeki Comments

MB0402144190 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English
4 Feb 90 p 2

[By Sue Leeman]

[Text] Stockholm—Mr Thabo Mbeki, the ANC's [African National Congress] charismatic international affairs expert, speaking in Stockholm where ANC leaders have been gathering since Friday [2 February] to discuss their responses to Mr F.W. de Klerk's address, was his usual unequivocal self: "If Mr de Klerk says the time for talking has come then I believe we may be saying the same thing ourselves soon."

But while Friday's speech represented "half a step" on the right path, he said, several important issues still had to be resolved before the ANC's "climate for negotiations" had been created.

Mr Mbeki is clearly delighted that the organisation to which he has devoted his life is now able to function legally inside South Africa for the first time in 30 years and that its most famous leader will soon be a free man, no strings attached. But he retains the innate caution of someone who has spent many years fighting a system he loathes.

"This is big news: if these decisions are carried out they will be very important," he said. "Obviously this is going a very long way towards meeting our demand that political conditions must be created for everybody to participate in a peaceful political process."

But he continued: "All political prisoners need to be released...and the troops must be taken out of the townships. The legislation which enabled them to ban the ANC must be repealed."

And he pointed out that the state of emergency, although heading for the scrapheap, was still in place and could make life difficult for unbanned organisations making new forays into the world of "legal" politics.

"Other things are also still up in the air, such as those identified as political prisoners."

But once these questions had been settled and the doors of Victor Verster Prison had slammed shut behind the departing figure of Nelson Mandela, he said, the ANC would approach the negotiating table.

When the talking got under way, the main tenets of apartheid legislation would top the bill.

Crucial to any discussions was the Government's insistence on a system of group rights, which the ANC rejects as simply another name for apartheid.

"Mr de Klerk largely evaded the issue of group rights in his speech but group rights are fundamental to apartheid and must be tackled. Hopefully the Government will address this correctly, guaranteeing individual human rights to every South African. That is basic to any solution. Then one could say you were well set on the path to creating a democratic South Africa."

Mr Mbeki said it was not yet time to end sanctions. "It is necessary to persuade F.W. de Klerk by all the means in our power to go the distance."

Mr Mandela's possible future role as a channel of communication between the Government and the ANC, he said it was time—"and Nelson Mandela will accept this"—for the South African authorities to deal directly with the ANC's national executive committee.

Said Mr Mbeki: "It takes time for unbanned organisations to re-establish themselves openly so things will not happen immediately.

"The ANC as a whole will have to look at all of this and decide how we are going to proceed."

UDF's Gwala Criticizes Moves

*MB0402152390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1458 GMT 4 Feb 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 4 SAPA—While acknowledgement should be given to the significant moves the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk made on Friday [2 February] it remains important that their proper meaning and direction be understood, said UDF [United Democratic Front] patron and former political prisoner, Mr Harry Gwala.

In a statement to SAPA on Sunday Mr Gwala said that as far as the white constituency was concerned, President de Klerk's speech could be said to be quite dramatic "but for the overwhelming majority of the oppressed, while we can celebrate the eventual realisation of our demands for the unbanning of the ANC [African National Congress], the speech has uncovered what the real agenda of the National Party really is".

He said the apparent rapidity with which Mr de Klerk seemed to be moving was clearly intended to bypass the

basic conditions for the creation of a proper climate for negotiation as a spoused in the Harare Declaration.

"These are conditions which have since their adoption by the Non-aligned Movement and the United Nations become universally acceptable.

"President de Klerk's moves certainly introduce new important factors on the political terrain but the context within which the unbanned organisations are meant to operate is still essentially unchanged.

"An array of repressing legislation like the Internal Security Act and the state of emergency are still in place.

"Detention without trial, irrespective of the length of time, remains a completely unjustified attack on the forces for democracy and peace.

"Clearly this indicates that Mr de Klerk is only interested in bringing about change on his own terms," Mr Gwala added.

UDF's Freedoms Forum Reacts

*MB0202175890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1709 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 2 SAPA—The UDF-affiliated Five Freedoms Forum [FFF] on Friday congratulated State President F.W. de Klerk on his reform announcements in Parliament, saying the obstacles to negotiation had largely been removed.

"We welcome the broadening of the political arena. We see it as a victory for all organisations that have consistently striven for change in South Africa," the organisation said in a statement in Johannesburg.

The FFF went on to praise Mr de Klerk for "having the courage to take the essential steps that he has taken".

Pan-Africanist Movement Views Talk

*MB0302102990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1004 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 3 SAPA—Organisations in the Pan-Africanist Movement [PAM] has never recognised the banning of the Pan-Africanist Congress as it has never recognised the legitimacy of the South African Government, PAM said on Saturday [3 February].

PAM, in a statement to SAPA, said the political developments arising from the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk's speech to parliament in which various organisations and people were unbanned, would have no effect on the organisation's political programme.

PAM demands the "return of the land to its rightful owners and the establishment of a socialist order".

PAM called on all its people to intensify the struggle for the above ideals.

It also warned the international community to "be vigilant against the manipulations" of Mr de Klerk, British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher and United States President George Bush.

AZAPO Reacts To Address

*MB0202212890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1830 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 2 SAPA—The Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) on Friday said it accepted the challenge to organise freely and democratically without harassment and intimidation from whatever quarter.

In its first reaction to State President F.W. de Klerk's speech since the de facto lifting of its restriction on Friday morning, AZAPO publicity secretary, Muntu Myeza, said while the state president had bettered his predecessors by unshackling the NP [National Party] "from their old paralysis of analysis", there were still glaring political warts and pimples.

"The causes of the conflict between blacks and whites in this country remain intact. De Klerk's speech merely treats the symptoms and not the causes of the conflict."

Mr de Klerk, AZAPO charged, still held all the keys to the future well-being of the country.

"He can still, without consulting black people, reimpose all the restrictions he has repealed. He retains an awesome fall-back position the form of the military, police jails and the entire security apparatus whilst he expects the liberation movement to relinquish its bargaining power," said Mr Myeza.

Reddy: Speech 'Momentous'

*MB0502080890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0737 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] Durban, Feb 5, SAPA—Participation in the tricameral parliamentary system for the past five years as advocates of reform through negotiation, had been vindicated "beyond all expectations" by the "momentous speech" of President F.W. de Klerk.

Dr J.N. Reddy, chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, said this yesterday.

"The president has virtually run away with the political initiatives."

Reddy Supports De Klerk's Efforts

*MB0502154190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1458 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] Parliament Feb 5 SAPA—This party was elated with the state president's recently announced reforms and their vindication of the party's decision to be critical participants in the tricameral system, Solidarity leader and chairman of the ministers council in the House of Delegates, Dr J.N. Reddy, said on Monday.

Speaking during the debate on the state president's opening address to Parliament, Dr Reddy said it was not the time to deprecate the state president's efforts. The time was right to reciprocate to break the country's political stalemate.

"The historic announcements by the state president are gratifying for our party and vindicates our decision to be critical participants in what we all knew was a flawed system.

"The day has now arrived to look ahead to a new Parliament engrossed in affairs of state."

The British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, had been vindicated by the state president's speech in her discouragement of sanctions, but he was saddened at the continued call for sanctions from certain quarters.

His party stood by its call for the scraping of the tricameral constitution and expected a statement from the government that it was prepared to negotiate with all political groups willing to contribute to a new constitution.

Solidarity also persisted in its call for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners and the right of political exiles to participate freely in the negotiation process.

The party also demanded the lifting of the state of emergency.

IDASA Views De Klerk Speech

*MB0302071590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2200 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 2 SAPA—The far-reaching announcement by state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, regarding a fundamental shift in government policy towards banned organisations, political prisoners, capital punishment, detention without trial and restriction orders will be greeted with acclaim by all South Africans, the executive director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (IDASA), Dr Alex Boraine said on Friday [2 February].

In a statement Dr Boraine said Mr de Klerk's courageous decision to deal decisively with most of the obstacles which have stood in the way of genuine negotiation should meet with "an equally reasonable response" from previously banned organisations and all political and community leaders inside South Africa.

"It is to be hoped that his startling announcements will shortly be followed by the release of Nelson Mandela and the lifting of the state of emergency, which remain as major stumbling blocks in the way of peaceful negotiation," Dr Boraine said.

"Mr de Klerk has set the stage but let there be no doubt that we have only begun a journey on an extremely

difficult and bumpy road towards the final resolution of conflict and the birth of a non-racial, democratic South Africa."

He said the announcements had generated "great excitement in the ranks of IDASA."

"We believe that the work we have done and will be doing in this decade will be very important."

"We will be operating far more at a grassroots level, looking towards improving quality of life and enabling ordinary South Africans to cope with the major changes that will occur," Dr Boraine said.

Black Sash 'Rejoiced'

*MB0302123390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1201 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 3 SAPA—The Black Sash "rejoiced" in the state president's address to Parliament on Friday [2 February].

A spokesman, Mrs Mary Burton, said: "We rejoice in the state president's announcement of the unbanning of the political organisations which represent the mass of the country's population, of the lifting of some of the restrictions, of his commitment to a universal franchise and the moratorium on the death penalty."

"We await with eager anticipation the release of Mr Nelson Mandela, of other political prisoners and the return of the exiles."

"We celebrate the exciting possibilities that lie ahead," Mrs Burton said.

Mandela's Church 'Excited'

*MB0202145490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1259 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 2 SAPA—Three hours after President F.W. de Klerk had announced his firm intention of releasing Mr Nelson Mandela, the presiding bishop of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa conveyed a message to Mr Mandela that he would be prepared to see him and his chaplain if asked to do so.

In a statement on Friday, the church said it had "rendered pastoral services to Mr Mandela who is a member of that church of longstanding".

The statements reads:

"In a telephone call to Victor Verster Prison, Bishop Mogoeba asked that the church's delight at the announcements by the state president, and Mr Mandela's imminent release be conveyed to the ANC [African National Congress] leader."

"Please tell Mr Mandela that we hope he is home soon to share in the new South Africa of which Mr de Klerk spoke. We as a church are excited and we continue to pray for him and to think of him."

"Please tell him that I am available to see him as his chaplain when he wishes", Bishop Mogoeba said.

Venda President Praises Measures

*MB0302125590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1141 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Text] Thohovandou Feb 3 SAPA—The president of the independent homeland of Venda, Mr F.N. Ravele, congratulated State President F.W. de Klerk's "sincere, courageous standpoint" in spelling out his government's committed standpoint on the most crucial issues affecting South Africa.

Mr de Klerk clearly demonstrated that his government has moved away from the usual lip-service of promising cosmetic reform measures which resulted in creating conflicts and unpalatable situations in the country, Mr Ravele said in a statement to SAPA.

"By the unconditional unbanning of ANC [African National Congress], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], SACP [South African Communist Party] and a number of subsidiary organisations, the lifting of the media regulations the amendments of the state of emergency regulations, the promise of the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and the consideration of human rights with the re-evaluation of the imposition of death sentences have created a conducive climate for a peaceful negotiations to establish a new democratic South Africa for all its citizens. [sentence as received]"

"Venda welcomes these bold realistic initiatives which project a new image of an ideal South Africa worthy of international acceptance."

Mr Ravele urged Mr de Klerk to maintain the same courage and boldness in resolving the remaining obstacles such as the abolition of the Group Areas Act, the removal of the state of emergency completely and the urgent unconditional release of Nelson Mandela "in order to hasten the process of negotiation without any further delay for the sake of resolving the problems of the country once and for all".

KaNgwane's Mabuza Comments

*MB0202175390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1501 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 2 SAPA—The chief minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, welcomed "the courageous steps" announced by the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, in Parliament in Cape Town on Friday, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. Mr Mabuza said Mr de Klerk had taken practical steps to create a climate conducive to negotiation, to normalise the political process in South Africa and thereby had unequivocally committed the Republic's government to negotiation and a democratic constitutional dispensation.

He expressed the hopes that Mr de Klerk's speech would initiate negotiation with the true leaders of the people, the repeal of discriminatory legislation and the emergence of a just, non-racial democracy in a united South Africa.

Mr Mabuza said Mr de Klerk's speech on Friday was a noteworthy abandonment of rigid nationalist party ideology which heralded the beginning of the end of apartheid.

Race Relations Institute Reacts

*MB0202145290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1306 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 2 SAPA—The South African Institute of Race Relations on Friday congratulated State President F.W. de Klerk on "a courageous and measured speech".

"The institute has repeatedly called for the lifting of bans on political organisations and welcomes the fact that this is now to be done.

"We welcome also the steps that are being taken towards a restoration of the rule of law and we trust that it will be fully restored as soon as possible."

Anti-Death Penalty Group Pleased

*MB0302122990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1205 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 3 SAPA—The Society for the Abolition of the Death Penalty in South Africa has congratulated President de Klerk on his "foresight and compassion" in addressing the question of capital punishment and all its implications.

"We are pleased that the administration of the death penalty is to be reformed but we believe it is essential to abolish capital punishment," national secretary Ms Beva Runciman said in a statement.

"We hope that President de Klerk and Parliament will come to this conclusion as they deliberate on this issue."

Media Council Head Comments

*MB0202153590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1214 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 2 SAPA—While the lifting of the media emergency regulations was welcome, the government should review all remaining legislative and other constraints on the media, the chairman of the Media Council, Mr Jan Steyn, said in a statement on Friday.

The statement president's announcement was of particular importance against the background of the steps government was taking towards normalisation of political life in South Africa, Mr Steyn said. "It is in these circumstances even more important that there should be a free flow of information so that the public is properly

informed of the policies, positions and principles of the various political groupings and actors.

"Whilst therefore welcoming the state president's announcement and whilst we believe it will go a long way towards easing the tensions between the state and the media, we believe that there are many restrictions on the media that require reconsideration."

Mr Steyn recalled that the Media Council had, since its inception, made repeated emergency regulations and other measures that impede the media in the full and responsible discharge of their functions.

"We would therefore continue to urge government to use this opportunity to undertake an overview of all remaining legislative and other constraints which impose inhibitions on the media and which affect their ability to keep the South African public fully informed," he said.

Journalists Society Reacts

*MB0302074090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2133 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Port Elizabeth Feb 2 SAPA—The time had now come to encourage and not to repress the media, the Southern African Society of Journalists [SASJ] said on Friday [2 February] in reaction to Mr F.W. de Klerk's announcements in Parliament.

SASJ President Bob Kernohan said: "The specifics and general tone of the state president's announcements are welcome. They provide an unprecedented opportunity for all to be involved in deciding on a future which will bring equality and justice—together with social, economic and political well-being—to all.

"The lifting of the emergency media regulations is a vital step in this process and is long overdue, although the SASJ must protest about the selective nature of these as they affect the visual media. It must also point out that some 100 statutes continue to curb the rights of the media to inform the public of what is happening.

"These should be urgently reviewed and lifted.

"A policy must also be established to encourage the media to present as much information as possible in the months and years ahead as it is only through effective communication that meaningful negotiations will be able to take place.

"The days of media repression must end and those of enabling it to provide vital information unhindered by laws and outdated attitudes begin."

Police 'Revolt' Against De Klerk Policies

MB0302151190 Johannesburg *NEW NATION* in English
2-8 Feb 90 pp 1, 2

[Text] A serious revolt against F.W. de Klerk's "survival-motivated" policies is underway within certain sectors of the police force as mass resistance around the country escalates.

In the last two weeks alone, police have been involved in at least three major clashes with demonstrators with scores being arrested and a number of deaths being reported. And more police action cannot be ruled out.

This week the UDF [United Democratic Front] committed itself to intensifying the defiance campaign and police have indicated that they would act against illegal protests even if it embarrassed the government.

"The erratic performance of security forces suggests disagreement with and even rebellion against the government's new survival-motivated policy of presenting a clean image to the world in the hope that the foreign capital drain can be reversed," said Human Rights Commission (HRC) spokesperson Dr Max Coleman.

And Democratic Party MP [Member of Parliament] Jan van Eck described the conflict yesterday as a "serious revolt amongst certain sectors of the SAP [South African Police] against De Klerk's allowing peaceful protests".

In the past two weeks, three people have died in police custody, cops have broken up anti-rebel tour protests in Bloemfontein and a march by SATS [South African Transport Services] workers and scores of people have been arrested.

This comes amid De Klerk's appeal to police to stay out of politics and speculation that the state of emergency is to be lifted when parliament opens today.

Police displeasure at the situation in the country became apparent this week when two top police officials spoke out in defence of police actions in the past few days.

Major-general Hermann Stadler likened the situation in the country at present to that of the turbulent mid-Eighties and claimed that with the government's relaxation of political restrictions protest and unrest had increased.

SAP commissioner General Johan van der Merwe defended police action to stop protests and marches, saying that they were merely enforcing the Internal Security Act (ISA) which prohibits open-air gatherings.

Police now appear to be using the ISA instead of emergency regulations when taking action against anti-apartheid activists.

For example, SA Youth Congress (SAYCO) president Peter Mokaba's detention over the weekend was done under Section 29 of the ISA instead of the usual emergency regulations.

Meanwhile, De Klerk has countered the securocrats' offensive by appointing a judicial commission of enquiry into hit squads allegedly operating within the SAP and into Tuesday's [30 January] death in police custody of Clayton Sithole.

"Within these two [commission] seems also to be an element of bringing to heel the security apparatus, which of late seems unwilling or unable to understand the political and economic imperatives now driving state strategy," said Coleman.

According to Van Eck, two recent incidents in Cape Town involving junior police officers indicated a revolt in the SAP.

The one incident involved a major ordering protestors to disperse while his senior officer was still negotiating with march organisers. The other involved a captain attempting to prevent protestors from boarding trains provided free of charge by SATS.

And conflict between the courts and security police also emerged recently when charges of breaking their restrictions were withdrawn against three Alexandra Youth Congress Activists but the same night they were visited by security police who were apparently displeased with the court's decision.

"I trust that the minister of law and order will take the necessary action to firmly establish control over his police force—also in the lower echelons—before a repeat of these reckless actions causes bloodshed," said Van Eck.

'Reformation Party' Member States One-Man Protest

MB0602104390 Johannesburg *SAPA* in English
1042 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Cape Town Feb 6 *SAPA*—A man who said he belonged to the Reformation Party (Reformasie Party) staged a one-man demonstration near Parliament on Tuesday [6 February].

Standing near Jan Smuts statue at the entrance to Government Avenue and carrying a poster bearing the words, "President de Klerk is a political traitor", he exchanged remarks with a crowd who gathered around him.

He said he would be holding a meeting at the Grand Parade next Friday and challenged members of the MDM [Mass Democratic Movement], the ANC [African National Congress] and the UDF [United Democratic Front] to try to prevent him from doing so.

A police officer arrived and asked the man to accompany him to the police station and he was taken off in a police car.

As he left he shouted to the crowd: "see you Friday." Someone in the crowd replied: "You'll probably be in jail."

"Never", he said getting into the front seat of the police patrol car.

Ciskei Declares Emergency in Two Districts

MB0302075490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2105 GMT 2 Feb 90

[Text] East London Feb 2 SAPA—The Ciskei government has declared a state of emergency in the magisterial districts of Zwelitsha and Mdantsane, effective from February 1.

Ciskei's deputy director general of foreign affairs and information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said on Friday [2 February] night the emergency had been declared to counter the "lawlessness" in those areas.

The emergency was not declared to coincide with the speech by the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, he said.

Mr Somtunzi said the emergency would be lifted once a climate of stability had returned to these areas.

'Gruelling Work' Ahead After de Klerk Speech

MB0502160290 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
5 Feb 90 p 1

[By Editor Aggrey Klaaste]

[Text] The shock waves from Mr F.W. de Klerk's speech are still reverberating around the world.

To South Africans who had become conditioned to receiving only bad news, De Klerk's courage and inventiveness came over like a bucket of cold water—both shocking and invigorating.

After three days of excitement and debate we should now wake up to the grim realisation that we are faced with a great deal of hard work. The ringing of the bells will come to an end. The gruelling work has to start.

South Africa has socio-economic problems that stagger the mind. That most of these problems are part of the daily life of blacks—the majority—presents formidable hurdles to continued peace and stability.

We will not have peace if black education is left in shambles. We have a housing problem second to none in the world. The health and general wellbeing of our people are in a parlous state.

The good news is that those who are willing to seek solutions will no longer experience the nightmare of having to look over political or ideological shoulders.

Those who have lacked the courage to be creative can now use all their talents to help rebuild the nation.

The shame, indeed the pity, is that this news comes after so much pain, so many lives have been lost and wrecked, and after generations of children have been brutalised.

Need for Law And Order During Change Seen

MB0602052490 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0200 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Station commentary: "Law and Order in Time of Change"]

[Text] The phenomenon of unrest and violence during periods of political reform is a universal one that has been related often enough to the current South African situation. With the far-reaching measures announced by the state president last Friday, there will be renewed uncertainty and even fears in some quarters. These fears are natural in a changing society.

In any evaluation of this situation, however, reform must not be viewed as an isolated process. Reform is a program of action that takes place within the broader political governmental system. Indeed, the success of reform is dependent on a political, social and economic milieu of reasonable stability.

The more relaxed political atmosphere that has been built up in the past 6 months or so went a long way towards ensuring an appropriate level of stability for Friday's dramatic reform announcements. This atmosphere was built on the state president's new approach to street marches, rallies and other political protest action and the responsible response, with one or two exceptions, of those organizing and taking part in such protest action. This favorable situation was consolidated with Friday's reform initiatives and the responsible reaction from those involved in political protest action, again with exceptions.

The resultant level of political stability is encouraging in that it sets the scene for further progress. As the reform train picks up speed, the day-to-day governmental process remains in place and in this process law and order and national security are constantly monitored. In this regard, the security aspects of the emergency regulations remain largely intact, the emphasis in Friday's announcement being on the withdrawal of the media and education regulations of the state of emergency. The law and order authorities will, therefore, be able to act promptly in the event of any reversal of political stability.

At the same time, the monitoring of the reform climate will help dictate the future course of reform. A priority now must be for all sides to help entrench the more favorable political climate, and the greater mutual understanding and reconciliation that is emerging as an important component of the climate, so that the residual

elements of the state of emergency can also be withdrawn. Criminal behavior can then be dealt with under the normal security and other legislation available to the state. This, in turn, will help remove the remaining obstacles to structured negotiations.

In this way, the leaders of all political constituencies can join together to unlock the economic potential that in many respects has been on hold in recent years, and move South Africa decisively away from her Third World environment and her international isolation towards the new horizons that beckon.

Arms Bill Amends Law on Firearms Possession

*MB0602091690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0835 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Parliament, Feb 6, SAPA—People convicted of offences related to the use of firearms will no longer automatically be found unfit to possess firearms in terms of a bill tabled in Parliament on Tuesday [6 February].

The Arms and Ammunition Amendment Bill will now give the presiding officer a discretion as to whether a person convicted of certain offences be disqualified from owning a firearm.

Where an admission of guilt fine is paid for certain crimes, the offender will not be deemed unfit to own a gun.

The bill also provides for increases in fines for offences relating to the illegal use and possession of firearms.

6 Feb Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB0602125690

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

'Euphoria' over De Klerk Speech 'Short-Lived'—The "euphoria" over State President de Klerk's announcements during his 2 February parliamentary speech "may be short-lived," remarks the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 5 February. "Those who thought his brave, bold speech will lead to the lifting of sanctions will be disappointed. President George Bush has talked of reviewing sanctions with Congress, but he has hedged his immediate statements and in any event South Africa has not met the U.S. conditions for even the partial lifting of sanctions." The African National Congress (ANC) is "also saying that while Mr De Klerk's concessions are fine as far as they go, they don't go far enough." "The government has set the stage for dramatic change. The chief point now is whether it will be able to control the pace of events, and the events themselves, and ensure the ultimate outcome will be a new system acceptable to what Mr De Klerk calls 'reasonable men'."

THE STAR

ANC Must Show Corresponding 'Flexibility'—It is "true to say that the 'left' owes Mr de klerk and his government nothing," remarks a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 6 February. But "even if the mass leadership is not bound to respond positively, it would certainly be in its own interests to do so. We say this because of the strong response Mr de Klerk's initiative has evoked in all parts of the world. The ANC-MDM [ANC-Mass Democratic Movement] will be expected to show some corresponding flexibility." "One can understand the ANC's impulse to indulge in its former rhetoric about armed struggle—historically its major weapon—to mark time while redefining its vastly changed situation. But behind the rhetoric, serious and responsible planning of a negotiated solution should already be in progress."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC 'State Intervention' in Economic Development—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 6 February states in a page 6 editorial: "While many African countries have, often reluctantly, accepted the need for structural economic reform and a more liberal, open and private-sector oriented economy, the ANC acknowledges no trade-off between equity and growth and remains committed to the state intervention road to economic development. This may well be because many of its key policy-makers learned their economics—and politics—in the 1960's and 1970's when such models were in vogue, and are too committed to socialist ideology to even contemplate other options." "The trick now, in these uncertain times of transition, is to avoid a situation where the oppressed and oppressors merely switch roles and magnify the cruelty of state bureaucracy."

Praise for Progress Formulating Namibian Constitution—A second editorial on the same page points out the 4 achievement of the Namibian Constituent Assembly in "virtually completing its task of formulating a constitution has gone almost unheralded. The main articles have been agreed upon, a new flag—without even a tiny Marxist emblem—has been displayed, and independence has been set for midnight on March 21." "Though there may still be snags in implementing it, Namibia's transition has been a remarkable smooth operation."

SOWETAN

Return of Exiles Welcome—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 6 February in a page 6 editorial says "one of the more exciting things likely to happen after the major speech by State President F.W. de Klerk, is the imminent return of the exiles. The drain of good people, both black and white, from this country has in many ways led to a weak economy. Exile itself also caused socio-political-economic problems that confounded the confusion in South Africa. We are awaiting with excitement the return of some of the best people we have lost because of apartheid."

CITY PRESS

Editorial Calls for Black Unity—Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 4 February in a page 10 editorial declares President F.W. de Klerk "will go down in history as the only National Party leader in almost 42 years of unbroken white rule to boldly challenge the evil created by his own party—apartheid." CITY PRESS also says "it will not help us to condemn and reject whatever comes from the government without us formulating new strategies. De Klerk is still calling the shots and very soon he will tell the world that the ball is not in his court but ours. We agree with ANC President Oliver Tambo that the situation calls for the greatest unity among all forces within the country. Our goal is now to build that united, democratic and non-racial South Africa."

THE NAMIBIAN

'Optimism' Over Namibian Path Ahead—The page 7 editorial in Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 1 February says the decision by the Constituent Assembly to "scrap a clause in the draft constitution providing for preventive detention, is an encouraging sign. While some are cautiously optimistic about this decision, they are still perturbed at the provisions for a declaration of martial law, which would certainly go further than preventive detention. Given the choice, these observers say, they would rather have preventive detention with adequate safeguards, than a clause providing for a state of emergency in Namibia." "There are problems ahead for the new government and its people to tackle, but if the present trend continues, then we can express optimism about the path ahead."

Angola**KUP: UNITA Denies Capture of Mavinga**

*MB0602123290 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Jamba, Tuesday February, 6—1) The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] is deceiving the world opinion through LUSA and diplomats in Luanda. The high commander of FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] spent 36 hours in Mavinga where he inspected the defences. At the time of writing this communique, 20.00 hrs February 5, 1990, the MPLA has not occupied Mavinga. The battles are difficult and have resulted in hundreds or even thousands of civilian casualties. The MPLA has increased its pressure on Mavinga. There are undoubtedly Russian military advisers at the frontline and one Cuban unit has dispatched from Cuito Cuanavale towards Mavinga. [sentence as received]

2) If Mavinga falls UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] owes President Bush, President Houphouet-Boigny, President Mobutu as mediator, President Gen. Eyadema, admission of the truth. UNITA's enemies in South Africa have also the right to know the truth. Mavinga has not fallen but is under pressure and all the troops, special and engineering groups are now under the direct command of their high commander since 3rd February 1990, and the word of order is that the MPLA has never wanted to negotiate but has always preferred warpath.

We prefer our country free or death. United we shall win.

On behalf of the chief of staff a mission of inspection in Lomba, [as received]

The acting chief of staff Demonstenes Amos Chilingutula - general

Mavinga, 5th February 1990

Official Interviewed on Fighting

*MB0502195190 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Telephone interview with UNITA representative in Washington Jardo Muecalia by correspondent Robin White; date not given; from the "Focus on Africa" program—recorded]

[Text] [Muecalia] The position is that Mavinga has not fallen; Mavinga is still under UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] control.

There are combats going on north of the town, as well as west, northwest of the town.

At this point, intense fighting is taking place. The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] is

bombing the villages around... [changes thought] hospitals, schools, agricultural schemes, all this have been destroyed in their recent bombing, but we are still holding on to the town.

[White] Will you shortly be driven out?

[Muecalia] We are doing, obviously, our best to defend the town, and we will see how the situation develops, but we have every intention to defend Mavinga.

[White] Has the MPLA managed to cross the river just to the north of Mavinga?

[Muecalia] Yes, they did manage. They have some units on the south bank, but, as I said, the combats are still very intense at this point. They will, obviously, continue, and we will do all we can to defend the town.

[White] Do you see that battle as being absolutely crucial to your future?

[Muecalia] It is definitely a pity because this is a time when the whole world is actually looking for negotiated solutions. There is a trend in the world toward negotiation, toward multiparty democracy, and when we see the MPLA's intransigence, and not only that, but the MPLA completely out of step with reality and pursuing these military options, it is definitely something that one cannot understand, one finds difficult to understand.

[White] Is this the beginning of the end for UNITA?

[Muecalia] Definitely not. You might realize that Angola is a big country, and the UNITA forces are spread all over the country. We have actions in the north, in the center. We control areas, we control islands. So, you cannot really call this the end of UNITA. That would be completely inaccurate.

[White] It is said that, if Mavinga falls, then the way is completely open for the MPLA to sweep down into Jamba.

[Muecalia] There is, obviously, a very long, there is still a long distance, and the ground is completely rough. So, this is not the end at all, and, as I said, Mavinga has not fallen. Mavinga is still with us, and the activities, the military combats, are still taking place north of that town.

[White] But, you do sound a worried man today?

[Muecalia] Obviously not. It is a war. As I said, unfortunately, the MPLA is pursuing war instead of negotiations, but we believe that the fighting is going to come to an end, and we will still have to talk about a negotiated settlement. This is the only way. There is no way for a military solution in the Angolan conflict.

MPLA Reportedly Executes Political Prisoners

*MB0602061990 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Jamba, Tuesday, February 6—More political prisoners in MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] hands have been executed by the Luanda authorities.

Well-informed military sources quote MPLA's Major Casma Kijeje stationed in Huambo as having recently ordered the execution of all prisoners suspected to be against the regime.

The order comes in the wake of an intensified campaign by MPLA's state security police, MINSE, to harass all people in the urban and rural areas, suspected to be against the MPLA regime's style of governing.

A number of Angolans have been picked up in the latest wave of the Luanda regime's crackdown on suspected opponents over the past few months. Some of the victims are religious leaders—supporters of the November 11 Catholic pastoral letter. Others are traditional rulers, according to the sources.

Meanwhile, reliable sources in Luanda say all one hundred and thirty-three (133) MPLA-FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] prisoners captured by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces in battles and later swapped on September 7, 1987 in a big exchange of prisoners at Maputo Airport have been killed by the Luanda regime, for unexplained reasons. Involved in the exchange at the time, were South Africa's Major Wynand du Toit, Dutchman Klaas de Jonge and a Frenchman Pierre Andre Albertini.

MPLA's Rodrigues 'Kito' Criticizes UNITA

MB0502221190 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1915 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] Ndalatando, 5 Feb (ANGOP)—Party Political Bureau Member Alexandre Rodrigues "Kito" reaffirmed in Ndalatando on 4 February the Angolan Government's political wish to restore peace in Angola.

Kito was representing Angolan head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos at a ceremony marking the 29th anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle for national liberation, "4 February".

Kito criticized the stand adopted by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and its leader, Jonas Savimbi, in violating the cease-fire signed in Gbadolite on 24 June 1989. He pointed out the Angolan people "have always wanted peace and not war."

Kito said about the recapture of Mavinga, a strategic point a few kilometers from UNITA's sanctuary at Jamba, Cuando Cubango: "We want peace...but we cannot sit with our hands folded, waiting to be attacked."

Alexandre Rodrigues Kito also said the Angolan Government did not intend to continue with the war. He said: "We wage war to defend ourselves", but "we will not resolve our problems through armed struggle."

Alexandre Rodrigues Kito outlined the process of armed struggle for national liberation and pointed out the

Angolan authorities are trying to improve their political system to allow "the Angolan citizens to exercise greater democracy."

"Accordingly, some legal documents are currently being drafted to allow associations to be established and to amend the electoral law," he said.

Alexandre Rodrigues Kito, who is also coordinator for the party's Commission for Control and Revision, said peace in southern Africa is irreversible. He said Namibian independence, to be proclaimed 21 March, and the ongoing political changes in South Africa show a climate of peace, stability, and harmony will be restored to southern Africa soon.

The main ceremony marking "4 February" took place in Cuanza Norte Province and was attended by numerous party and government officials.

Joint USSR Energy Subcommittee Begins Meeting

MB0502204890 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1957 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] Luanda, 5 Feb (ANGOP)—The joint Angolan-USSR energy subcommittee began meeting in Luanda today to discuss bilateral cooperation on energy.

The meeting is scheduled to end 12 February and is chaired by Angolan Deputy Energy Minister Carlos Amaral and Aleksandr Semenov, his USSR counterpart.

The USSR delegation will visit Malange Province's Capanda hydroelectric dam, the construction of which is administered by two enterprises, one Soviet and the other Brazilian.

Capanda dam is currently Angola's biggest economic project. Its completion will increase the country's energy supply and improve irrigation in northern and north-eastern Angola.

The joint energy subcommittee meeting will focus on the USSR's participation in constructing Capanda dam, toward which the USSR has provided money and equipment.

It is believed an energy accord will be signed at the meeting's end.

Botswana

Officials Deny UNITA Guerrillas in Country

MB0602054090 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1507 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] Gaborone, Feb 5, SAPA—Authorities in Botswana say they are not aware of the presence in the

country armed UNITA "bandits." The authorities were referring to enquiries from official media that a top commander of UNITA, Demotenes Tulungila, defected to Botswana with 100 guerrillas at the weekend, the BOTSWANA PRESS AGENCY [BOPA] reports.

BOPA said the story "is said to have been carried by a number of newspapers and radio stations including the British Broadcasting Corporation in London."

A government source told BOPA that after the initial enquiries, investigations were conducted and the reports were found to be baseless.

The security forces could not locate any of the guerrillas.

Mozambique

Guebuza Hopes South African Moves End Renamo Aid

MB0402194090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1252 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Text] Lusaka Feb 3 SAPA—Mozambique hopes the reforms being introduced by South Africa will influence rightwing forces in South Africa to stop supporting Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits and help end the war in Mozambique, the country's transport and communications minister, Mr Armando Guebuza, said in Lusaka on Saturday [3 February].

Mr Guebuza, said "if all the statement of De Klerk (on reforms and political changes)...are implemented, that will have quite a strong impact in the area and in Mozambique because the remaining forces in South Africa that support Renamo would come to their senses that well, here we have a problem which is internal and they won't interfere," ZIANA, Zimbabwe's news agency reports.

"South Africa of course would not like us to interfere once they start handling the matter of South Africa," he said, adding that Maputo believed the Pretoria regime itself was no longer assisting Renamo bandits but other forces in that country were doing so.

Namibia

Canada To Lift Sanctions on Country on 21 Mar

MB0602111090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1056 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Windhoek Feb 6 SAPA—Canadian sanctions against Namibia will be lifted at independence on March 21, SWABC [South-West African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

A Canadian parliamentarian and special representative for southern African and Commonwealth affairs, Mr Walter McLean, who ended a visit to Namibia on Monday [5 February] said sanctions were a direct result

of South Africa's internal apartheid policies and would no longer apply to Namibia after independence.

He said during his visit, certain areas had been identified for possible development aid from Canada.

Fishing and mining were key sectors and Canadian companies would be encouraged to invest in these industries.

Mr McLean said his government could also play an important role in education and training.

He said South Africa [SA] still had a responsibility to Namibia, even after independence, and financial aid could be expected from SA.

Swaziland

Government To Watch RSA 'With Keen Interest'

MB0502230990 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND
in English 5 Feb 90 pp 1, 24

[By Donny Nxumalo]

[Text] Swaziland has welcomed [Republic of] South African [RSA] State President, F.W. de Klerk's Friday [2 February] announcement to unban the African National Congress [ANC] and other restricted organizations.

However, the Government is still to look into the details and text of President de Klerk's Parliament speech in which he announced the unbanning of the ANC, the Pan-Africanist Congress and the South African Communist Party.

Last night, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator George Mamba declined to comment. He referred statements to foreign Affairs Principal Secretary, Mr Alpheus Shabangu.

Mr Shabangu told THE TIMES the government is encouraged by what De Klerk has done.

"It is clear President de Klerk is moving towards a positive path. Of this we are greatly encouraged.

"However, we still note that there still exists some laws which form the basics of apartheid, like the Separate Amenities Act and the Population Registration laws.

"These laws are the backbone of apartheid and we hope they will be scrapped too," Mr Shabangu said.

He would not say what the Swaziland government expects De Klerk to do with the bantustans.

"As far as we are concerned the homelands are in South Africa. As a country, we do not recognise them," he said.

He said for the time being, the government will watch with keen interest, De Klerk's promises to be fulfilled.

Swaziland, shares the longest border with South Africa on the South, West and North.

Zambia

News Agency Urged To Expose South African 'Evils'
*MB0502200790 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] Minister of Information and Broadcasting Services Arnold Simuchimba said today that the Zambian News Agency, ZANA, must be properly equipped if it is to play the role of national watchdog for the people and inform the outside world about the evils of apartheid in South Africa.

Speaking when he received 20 manual typewriters, two color television sets, and four monitor [words indistinct] from the Indian high commissioner to Zambia, Mr Satnam Jit Singh, at the mass media complex, Comrade Simuchimba said ZANA was geared to inform the man in the village, as well as the (urban man), about events in the country.

Comrade Simuchimba said Zambia is aware of the distorted and harmful information from South Africa's powerful media, which is aimed at distorting events in the region to perpetuate apartheid.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Meets Portuguese Official on Regional Peace
*MB0502171090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1200 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] Harare Feb 5 SAPA—Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe said on Monday he hoped Portugal would continue to play a positive role in trying to bring peace to the region, particularly in Mozambique, the ZIANA news agency reports.

He told the visiting Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr Jose Barroso, Zimbabwe, as one of the mediators in the Mozambican peace initiative, would do its best to achieve peace in that country.

Mr Barroso, who is being accompanied by a team of Portuguese businessmen, is on a four-day visit to Zimbabwe, after attending the Southern African Development Coordination Conference annual consultative meeting in Lusaka last week. He is due to leave Zimbabwe later on Monday.

He told newsmen earlier he was in Zimbabwe to discuss the situation in the region, mainly South Africa and Mozambique.

Bilateral relations had also been discussed at a meeting he had on Sunday [4 February] with the finance, economic planning and development minister, Mr Bernard Chidzero.

He said his country was closely following developments in Mozambique and would play its own part in ensuring the achievement of peace there.

On the situation in Angola, he said Portugal was in contact with both the Angolan Government and rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leadership and a practical way of ending the conflict was being sought.

He refused to comment on the lack of progress in the implementation of the Gbadolite agreement saying: "We prefer not to say who is complying or not."

He said UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi was recently in Lisbon, where unofficial discussions had been held and the Portuguese Government had stressed the need for peace in Angola.

Cape Verde Islands

Possible Ties With Apartheid-Free RSA Envisaged

AB0602115490 Paris AFP in French 0150 GMT
6 Feb 90

[Text] Praia, 6 Feb (AFP)—Cape Verde may rapidly establish diplomatic relations with "an apartheid-free [Republic of] South Africa [RSA]," Cape Verdian Foreign Minister Silvano Da Luz stated yesterday. "A democratized South Africa" would be, according to the minister, the way to establish dialogue with neighboring countries, since it would no longer allow its territory to be used for attacks on these neighbors or for subversive acts.

"The time has come to appeal to the (South African) black community to work towards national reconciliation, breaking down all the barriers," the minister said. Part of Cape Verdian revenue, observers recall, comes from landing rights of South African Airways' Europe-bound flights.

Ghana

Muslim Federation Urges U.S. Lift Libyan Embargo

AB0502215190 Accra Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] The Federation of Muslim Councils of Ghana has added its voice to the call in the United States to lift her economic embargo on Libya. In a statement issued in Accra, the federation said the continued freezing of Libyan assets in the United States has created a lot of tension between the U.S. and Libya which is a threat to world peace. The statement noted that the favorable climate for peace and prosperity for all nations of the world during this decade makes it necessary for the U.S. to reconsider her decision and adopt a constructive attitude of peaceful coexistence toward Libya by lifting her economic embargo.

Guinea-Bissau

Government Satisfied With South African Measures

AB0502213790 Paris AFP in French 2009 GMT
5 Feb 90

[Text] Bissau, 5 Feb (AFP)—The Government of Guinea-Bissau has expressed its satisfaction over the measures announced Friday by South African President Frederik de Klerk in a communique issued today in Bissau. In the communique, Guinea-Bissau authorities encourage the South African Government to accelerate the process of change and call on "South African political forces" to participate democratically.

"All the active forces of South Africa should participate in the negotiations process which will lead to the dismantling of the apartheid regime, for the democratization of the South

African society, and the establishment of a climate of peace, stability, and intercommunal understanding," the communique continues. According to the Guinea-Bissau Government, the measures announced by President de Klerk should be considered the beginning of the dismantling of the racial system and the extermination of apartheid.

"The people of Guinea-Bissau and their government will be delighted over the immediate implementation of these measures and the unconditional and immediate liberation of Nelson Mandela," the communique concludes.

Senegal

President Diouf Calls Paris Meeting on RSA

AB0402131890 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Excerpt] The minister of plan and cooperation arrived in Paris this morning to attend a meeting convened by the president of the Republic, Abdou Diouf, president of the Inter-African Democratic and Socialist Organization. The meeting, which will take place at the Senegal Embassy in Paris, will include representatives of the organization, the Association of African Jurists, the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa, the African National Congress, and the Socialist Party of Senegal. It will examine the current political situation in [the Republic of] South Africa [RSA] and future prospects. The meeting is very importance, considering the changes announced yesterday by South African President Frederik de Klerk. [passage omitted]

Togo

Government Hails South Africa's De Klerk

AB0502210690 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] The Togolese Government has learned with genuine satisfaction of the recent measures taken by the South African authorities announcing the legalization of the black political organizations and trade unions in the country, including the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress. These measures confirm the political will of the new South African leaders to normalize relations between the black and white communities and open a new ear for a direct dialogue between them. The Togolese Government expresses its satisfaction with these new measures and is hereby hailing President Frederik de Klerk and encourages him to pursue this policy in order to lift all obstacles hindering the release of Nelson Mandela and the lift of the state of emergency in the country. The Togolese Government expresses the wish to see the new process come to the recognition of the fundamental rights of the black community.

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